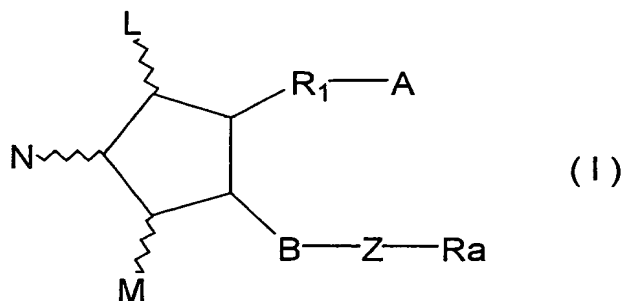


## CLAIMS

1. A method for treating obesity in a mammalian subject,  
which comprises administration of an effective amount of a  
5 prostaglandin compound to the subject.

2. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said  
prostaglandin compound is the compound as shown by the  
following general formula (I).

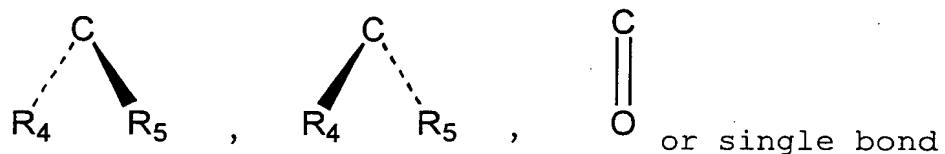


10 wherein L, M and N are hydrogen atom, hydroxy, halogen atom,  
lower alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, lower alkanoyloxy or oxo,  
wherein at least one of L and M is a group other than  
hydrogen, and the five-membered ring may have at least one  
double bond;

15 A is -CH<sub>3</sub>, or -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -COCH<sub>2</sub>OH, -COOH or a functional  
derivative thereof;

B is single bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-  
CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-, -C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-;

Z is



wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or hydroxy(lower)alkyl, wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are not hydroxy and lower alkoxy at the same time;

$R_1$  is a saturated or unsaturated bivalent lower or medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, oxo, aryl or heterocyclic group, and at least one of carbon atom in the aliphatic hydrocarbon is optionally substituted by oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur; and

$R_a$  is a saturated or unsaturated lower or medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, oxo, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, cyclo(lower)alkyl, cyclo(lower)alkyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic group or heterocyclic-oxy group; lower alkoxy; lower alkanoyloxy; cyclo(lower)alkyl; cyclo(lower)alkyloxy; aryl; aryloxy; heterocyclic group; heterocyclic-oxy.

3. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 16-mono or dihalogen-prostaglandin compound.

4. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said

prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-16-mono or dihalogen-prostaglandin compound.

5     5. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-16-mono or dihalogen-prostaglandin compound.

6. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-16-mono or difluoro-prostaglandin compound.

10     7. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-16-mono or difluoro-prostaglandin compound.

8. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-16-mono or dihalogen-prostaglandin E compound.

15     9. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-16-mono or dihalogen-prostaglandin E compound.

20     10. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-16,16-difluoro - prostaglandin E<sub>1</sub> compound.

11. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein said prostaglandin compound is 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-16,16-difluoro-prostaglandin E<sub>1</sub> compound or 13,14-dihydro-15-keto- 16,16-difluoro-18-methyl-prostaglandin E<sub>1</sub> compound.

25     12. The method as described in Claim 1, which comprises

systemic administration 1-4 times per day or continuous administration at the amount of 0.01-100 $\mu$ g/kg per day.

13. The method as described in Claim 12, wherein the administration is at the amount of 0.1-10 $\mu$ g/kg per day.

5 14. A composition for treating obesity, which comprises a prostaglandin compound as active ingredient thereof.

15. A use of a prostaglandin compound for manufacturing a medicament for treating obesity.